

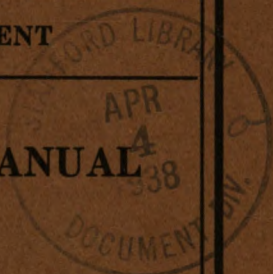
3:9

WAR DEPARTMENT

BASIC FIELD MANUAL

Volume IX

MILITARY POLICE





W 3.63:9

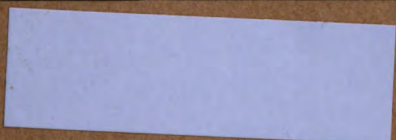
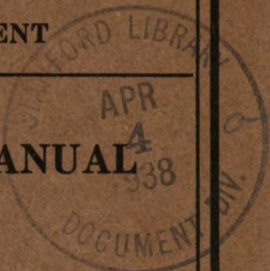
WAR DEPARTMENT

BASIC FIELD MANUAL



Volume IX

MILITARY POLICE



BASIC FIELD MANUAL



Volume IX **MILITARY POLICE**

**Prepared under direction of the
Chief of Infantry**



**UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON : 1938**

For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C. - Price 10 cents

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, December 31, 1937.

Basic Field Manual, Volume IX, Military Police, is published for the information and guidance of all concerned.

[A. G. 062.11 (8-7-35).]

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR:

MALIN CRAIG,
Chief of Staff.

OFFICIAL:

E. T. CONLEY,
Major General,
The Adjutant General.

(II)

FOREWORD

Basic Field Manual, Volume IX, Military Police, sets forth the regulations and instructions for the general guidance of the military police. It covers the major problems that will confront provost marshals and the military police in peace and war. Chapter 7, part two, supplements part two, Basic Field Manual, Volume VII, and also states the action to be taken in certain cases during the initial phases of war that still must be covered by a common agreement between the belligerents.

Basic Field Manual, Volume IX, is divided into two parts; part one covers activities in time of peace, and part two covers additional functions and duties in time of war.

Military police are organized to help the entire command from the commander down to the lowest ranking individuals. A failure to grasp thoroughly the full import of this mission of helpfulness will probably result in the military police being looked upon as enemies by other members of the command.

(III)

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PART ONE. Peacetime activities.

CHAPTER 1. General provisions and organization.	Par.	Page
Importance of military police service---	1	1
Units and detachments-----	2	1
Provost marshal-----	3	2
CHAPTER 2. Duties, powers, and discipline.		
Section I. Duties.		
General-----	4	2
Specific duties-----	5	2
Status of units and military police personnel-----	6	3
Section II. Powers and limitations.		
General-----	7	4
Arrests-----	8	5
Maintenance of order and enforcement of regulations-----	9	7
Civil jurisdiction-----	10	9
Section III. Discipline.		
General-----	11	9
Inspections-----	12	9
Quarters and rations-----	13	9
Supervision-----	14	10
Manner of performance of duty-----	15	10
Presents forbidden-----	16	10
Manner of addressing officers-----	17	10
CHAPTER 3. Traffic control.		
Definition -----	18	11
Object-----	19	11
Duties of military police-----	20	11
Systems -----	21	12
Position while controlling traffic-----	22	12
Rules of the road-----	23	12
Disciplinary action-----	24	14
Signals-----	25	15
CHAPTER 4. Training.		
Responsibility -----	26	15
Basic training-----	27	15
Special training-----	28	15

PART TWO. Additional wartime activities.

CHAPTER 1. General provisions and organization.		
General-----	29	17
Organization for war-----	30	17

PART TWO. Additional wartime activities—Continued.

CHAPTER 2. Duties, powers, and limitations.

Section I. Duties.		Par.	Page
The Provost Marshal General.....	31	18	
Provost marshal general, theater of operations	32	18	
Provost marshals, tactical and territorial commands.....	33	19	
Provost marshals in zone of the interior and communications zone.....	34	20	
Assistant provost marshals.....	35	20	
Battalion commanders	36	21	
Company commanders.....	37	21	
Additional wartime duties of military police forces.....	38	21	
Section II. Powers and limitations.			
General	39	22	
Maintenance of order during combat.....	40	22	

CHAPTER 3. Circulation.

Definition.....	41	23
Object of controlling circulation.....	42	23
Responsibility of military police.....	43	23
Plan for controlling circulation.....	44	23
Plan for controlling civilians.....	45	24
Camp followers, correspondents, photographers.....	46	24
Spies and vagrants.....	47	25
Arrest of civilians.....	48	25

CHAPTER 4. Troop movements.

Information of.....	49	25
Prior to arrival in a new area.....	50	25
Troops leaving an area.....	51	25
March discipline.....	52	26
Distribution of military police during a movement by train.....	53	26
Duties on trains.....	54	26
Passenger traffic at railroad stations and boat landings.....	55	27

CHAPTER 5. Apprehension of deserters, absentees, and stragglers.

Importance of apprehending absentees..	56	28
Straggler lines, posts, and patrols.....	57	28
Duties of straggler posts.....	58	29
Stragglers returned to organizations...	59	29
Reports.....	60	30

CHAPTER 6. Criminal investigation.

General	61	31
Criminal investigation organizations....	62	31
Procedure of an investigation.....	63	32
Identity cards.....	64	32
Report of investigation.....	65	32

TABLE OF CONTENTS

VII

PART TWO. Additional wartime activities—Continued.

CHAPTER 7. Prisoners of war.	Par.	Page
General.....	66	33
Places of confinement.....	67	33
Supervision.....	68	33
Conversing with prisoners or entering prisoner of war enclosures.....	69	34
Examination.....	70	34
Prisoner of War Information Bureau..	71	34
Reports.....	72	35
Personal effects.....	73	37
Treatment.....	74	37
Authorized contacts.....	75	37
Evacuation.....	76	38
Prisoner of war enclosures.....	77	38
Prisoner of war companies.....	78	38
Supplies.....	79	39
Sanitation.....	80	41
Discipline.....	81	42
Correspondence.....	82	44
Censorship.....	83	45
Labor.....	84	45
Accidents.....	85	46
Money in possession.....	86	46
Exchanges.....	87	46
Language of instructions.....	88	47
Officer prisoners.....	89	47
CHAPTER 8. Training.		
Training.....	90	48
APPENDIX. Glossary.....		49
Index		53

BASIC FIELD MANUAL

VOLUME IX

MILITARY POLICE

PART ONE

PEACETIME ACTIVITIES

CHAPTER 1

GENERAL PROVISIONS AND ORGANIZATION

1. Importance of military police service.—Military police service is very important and the responsibilities that go with it are correspondingly great. The members of the military police occupy a position of responsibility and trust. Military police service, because of its conspicuous nature, brings its members before the eyes not only of our own people but also of foreign troops and foreign civilian populations. The military policeman is a visible representative of the Government. He must be an example of the high discipline, efficiency, military bearing, smartness of appearance, and courtesy that should characterize the American Army. Military policemen are selected men in whom the authorities repose great trust. It is an honor to belong to such a body and only those inspired with pride in being military policemen and appreciative of their responsibilities can be allowed to wear its insignia. Every member of the military police must realize that it is his duty to do all he can to maintain the reputation of the military police for efficiency, military appearance, and courtesy. The American military policeman should symbolize the ideal American soldier.

2. Units and detachments.—In peacetime, military police consist of—

a. Active divisional military police units as prescribed from time to time in Tables of Organization.

b. Specially authorized units for foreign service departments.

c. Local detachments formed at posts and stations where need for them exists.

3. Provost marshal.—Where military police are organized, an officer is designated as provost marshal and serves on the commanding officer's staff. He advises the commanding officer on matters pertaining to the military police and supervises their activities.

CHAPTER 2

DUTIES, POWERS, AND DISCIPLINE

	Paragraphs
SECTION I. Duties	4-6
II. Powers and limitations.....	7-10
III. Discipline	11-17

SECTION I

DUTIES

4. General.—The protection of property and the maintenance of good order and military discipline are a function of command. Military police supplement the other means available to the commanding officer in carrying out these functions.

5. Specific duties.—The commanding officer prescribes the specific duties of his military police. He coordinates their duties with those of his guard or guards, watchmen, and subordinate commands so that there will be no confusion as to the duties and responsibilities of each.

a. In a post, camp, or station.—Duties of the military police in a post, camp, or station may include all or part of the following:

(1) Assisting in the maintenance of law and order and the enforcement of regulations within the limits of military reservations. Military police will not be employed on duties ordinarily performed by regimental police within the confines of unit areas. When it is necessary to place unit areas under the supervision of the military police, sufficient unit police to enable the area to be properly patrolled will be placed under the direct orders of the provost marshal.

(2) Controlling traffic on military reservations.

(3) Supplying information relative to the location of units, headquarters, offices, and other establishments adjacent to military reservations.

(4) Performing such interior guard duty as may be directed by competent authority.

(5) By timely intervention, preventing the commission of crime.

(6) Controlling the circulation of civilians into or within the post by a system of identification cards or passes for civilian employees and by refusing admission to or ejecting undesirables.

(7) Apprehending deserters or absentees.

(8) Recovering lost or stolen articles.

(9) Controlling the unauthorized departure of military personnel.

(10) Preventing the unauthorized removal of supplies.

b. In a city.—Duties of the military police in a city may include all or part of the following:

(1) Cooperating with the local police in the maintenance of law and order by military personnel.

(2) Enforcing regulations of military personnel relative to passes and the wearing of uniforms.

(3) Preventing military personnel from entering establishments or sections of the city placed "off limits" for them.

(4) Improving relations with civil authorities and preventing military personnel from becoming involved with local authorities.

(5) Returning military personnel to their organizations when they are evidently headed for trouble due to liquor, bad feeling, or any other cause; when they are a discredit to the uniform due to liquor or appearance; or when their presence in the city is unauthorized.

(6) Apprehending deserters or absentees.

(7) Recovering lost or stolen military property.

6. Status of units and military police personnel.—*a.* The status of units and military police personnel is as follows:

(1) Units, detachments, and personnel of military police assigned or attached to tactical or other commands will perform such military police duties as may be directed by the commanding officer of such command.

(2) The commanding officer of any command is directly responsible for the local control or employment of military police troops or personnel, assigned or attached.

(3) To insure uniformity of procedure, commanding officers in their control and employment of military police troops and personnel pertaining to their command will use this manual as a general guide.

b. All members of the military police are available for military police duty at all times. They will not, however, wear their military police brassards except when actually performing some definite military police duty. The legal status of a military policeman on duty is similar to that of a sentry on post and accordingly he is entitled to the respect of all persons subject to military law. Disrespect toward a military policeman on duty or disobedience of the orders of competent authority which he is required to enforce constitutes a serious military offense. When not on duty a member of the military police has no more authority than any other officer or soldier.

c. As a rule, military police on duty will not be reprimanded or placed in arrest except by the superior under whom they are serving. In exceptional cases, field officers and officers of higher grades are authorized to order their arrest. In case of any breach of orders or discipline on the part of a military policeman on duty, the usual procedure will be for the officer to take the soldier's name and company and then either prefer charges against him or report him to the nearest provost marshal or assistant provost marshal. A military policeman will give his name, grade, and organization, and will show his identification tag if asked to do so by an officer.

d. In an emergency, the military police may call upon any troops to assist them in the execution of their duties including the making of arrests. As a rule, such request will be made to the commanding officer of troops.

SECTION II

POWERS AND LIMITATIONS

7. General.—The military police are concerned with all crimes and offenses committed by persons subject to military law within the area under the control of the organization to which assigned or attached and will enforce all police regulations pertaining to that area. They must not hesitate to report violations of, or refusals to obey, instructions given by them in

the proper execution of their duties regardless of the grade or status of the offender.

8. Arrests.—*a. Authority to make arrests.*—Military police are Federal agencies. They may arrest any person subject to military law who is guilty of a violation of the police regulations of the command or whose conduct is such that restraint is necessary.

b. Trivial offenses.—Soldiers will not be arrested for trivial offenses unless the case is such that arrest is necessary for the maintenance of discipline. In the case of minor offenses, a warning will often be sufficient, and in other cases the ends of discipline can usually be met by making a disciplinary report; that is, sending a written report to the commanding officer of the offender, giving his name, grade, organization; nature, time and place of offense; and list of witnesses.

c. Felonies and crime.—The members of the military police have the same power as private citizens to arrest, without a warrant, any person who commits a felony or a crime in their presence, or to arrest any person whom they have probable cause to believe to have committed a felony.

d. Offenses against the United States.—On military reservations where the United States has the exclusive jurisdiction, the military police, in proper cases, may arrest persons whether or not they are in the military service.

e. Use of force.—To make an arrest, such force as is necessary may be used. (See Dig. Ops. J. A. G., 1912, p. 480.) If more force than necessary is used, the officer or soldier executing the arrest becomes civilly amenable. When operating on territory within military jurisdiction or against persons subject to military law, a military policeman who is making an arrest, or who has made an arrest, is justified in using such force as is necessary to secure and detain the offender, overcome his resistance, prevent his escape, and recapture him if he escapes; but he is never justified in using unnecessary force or treating his prisoner with wanton violence or in resorting to dangerous means where the arrest could be effected otherwise.

f. Entering houses to make arrests.—In any of the places where the military police have unlimited jurisdiction, they may be authorized, under such restrictions as may be imposed by the commanding officer, to enter, forcibly if necessary, into any

building, whether occupied as a dwelling or otherwise. Outside such places the military police may make arrests of persons subject to military law in such parts of public houses as are devoted to public purposes. (See Dig. Ops. J. A. G., 1912, p. 480.) However, they are not authorized to make forcible entrance into a public dwelling except under the same circumstances as would justify a private citizen to do so. When it is desired to enter, against the will of the owner, a private dwelling outside the area where the military police have unlimited police jurisdiction (except where private citizens are authorized to force entrance) application will be made to the civil authorities for a warrant. The same rule and restrictions apply to the searching of a vehicle, except that a vehicle in the custody and under the control of a person subject to military law may be searched on any public road, if this is authorized by the commanding officer competent to order the arrest of such person.

g. Searching prisoners.—When necessary for the military police to search a prisoner, two members, one a noncommissioned officer if available, will always be present, and a statement of his effects, including amount of cash, will be entered in a book kept for the purpose, and the entry will be signed by both. Existing regulations regarding the effects of prisoners will be strictly complied with. Officers will be searched only under the personal supervision of the provost marshal or assistant provost marshal.

h. Preferring charges.—In the absence of orders to the contrary, the military police will not ordinarily prefer court-martial charges against persons whom they detain by arrest but instead, disciplinary reports will be made against them to their commanding officers through military channels. However, when the offense was committed against a member of the military police, or because of distance or other reason there is danger of a failure of justice, particularly in the case of serious crime, charges will be preferred, care being taken to comply with all the requirements of the Manual for Courts Martial.

i. Punishment.—Military police will not inflict punishment upon offenders nor will they allow any person in their charge to be ill-treated or abused.

9. Maintenance of order and enforcement of regulations.—At all times the military police will assist in maintaining order and enforcing regulations, making every effort to prevent the commission of acts that are subversive of discipline or that cast discredit in any way on the Army of the United States.

a. Within military reservations.—Where a military police force is on duty at a post, camp, or station, it is not its function to supplant the normal interior guards but rather to act as a complement to the interior guard. In general, the interior guards will provide the necessary protection against fire and theft and the military police will assure the preservation of order and enforcement of regulations; however, there is no rigid demarcation of duties. In garrison, commanding officers may place interior guard duty under the provost marshal, attaching additional men to the military police for this purpose. The military police are charged with scrutinizing the conduct of suspicious persons and breaking up organized crime. Any civilian or military person whose actions are suspicious will be closely watched and, if circumstances warrant, will be detained or arrested. The military police enforce traffic regulations within the post, camp, or station.

b. In towns and cities.—In towns and cities contiguous to posts, camps, or stations it is frequently desirable to have military police on duty as a means of improving relations with the civil population and of preventing military personnel from becoming involved with local authorities.

c. In civil communities.—The duties of military police in civil communities include the following:

(1) *Cooperation with the local authorities.*—Whenever possible, a working agreement will be made with the civil authorities whereby they will promptly turn over to the military police all military personnel who have been arrested for minor derelictions, with the understanding that prompt disciplinary action will be taken through military channels.

(2) *Enforcement of local police regulations.*—By cooperating in the enforcement of local police regulations where military personnel is concerned, military police can do much to prevent conflict between the military and civil, especially in regard to traffic regulations. Military police stationed in towns and cities

will become thoroughly familiar with the local police regulations and in cooperation with local authorities will see that these regulations are observed by the military force. Military police may furnish day and night patrols to cooperate with the local police in maintaining order and enforcing regulations among military personnel. The patrols may be accompanied by members of the local police when difficulties with civilians are at all probable.

(3) *Policing of privately owned places of amusement.*—The control of military personnel in privately owned places of amusement will be undertaken only after obtaining permission or upon request of the management or local authorities.

(4) *Restrictive regulations.*—If practicable, establishments declared "off limits" for military personnel will be plainly posted and members of the military force will be prevented from entering them. Sanction for posting and picketing must be obtained from the local authorities. Where the premises designated as "off limits" is a store, restaurant, or similar place, presumed to have dealt unjustly or improperly with military personnel, great care will be exercised to insure against acts which might involve the commanding officer or his agents in civil action. Except to arrest soldiers absent without leave or who are committing a disturbance, the military police will not enter hotels except on request of proprietors.

(5) *Arrest of men absent without leave.*—By prompt action in apprehending men absent without leave in the community, the military police accomplish much more than the mere disciplining of the soldier. Such prompt action serves to reduce the number of trials for desertion, reduces the number of man-days lost, and removes temptation leading to commission of crime, as prolonged absence without leave and no funds frequently lead the delinquent soldier into committing some crime against the community as a means of financing his future unauthorized absence.

(6) *Enforcement of uniform regulations.*—Soldiers appearing in public in a dirty and disheveled condition casting discredit upon the uniform will be taken into custody. The prompt return of the delinquent soldier to the post, camp, or station may be effected by taking the soldier's name and ordering him to return to the post, camp, or station at once; by taking the soldier's

pass from him to be returned through post headquarters for disciplinary action; or by actually apprehending the soldier and returning him by means of the military police patrol. Arrests in such cases should be avoided when possible.

(7) *Information.*—All military police on duty in a community should be thoroughly informed on the location of the principal points of importance and interest. If possible, each military policeman while on patrol should be provided with a map of the city and in larger communities with a pocket street directory or guide.

10. *Civil jurisdiction.*—Due to the manner in which acquired, different posts, camps, or stations are subject to varying degrees of civil jurisdiction. Those posts, camps, or stations set aside from the public domain are subject only to military and Federal jurisdiction. Those posts acquired by purchase or grant from the States within which located are subject to such local civil jurisdiction as was definitely specified in the State act making the sale or grant of land. Military police, particularly officers, should be familiar with the local situation to prevent the possibility of conflict of jurisdiction.

• SECTION III

DISCIPLINE

11. *General.*—The efficient performance of the varied and responsible duties with which the military police are charged depends to a great extent upon discipline. Officers and non-commissioned officers of the military police must always bear this in mind, and will make every effort to maintain rigid discipline in their commands. Close attention will be paid to disciplinary drills, military courtesy, obedience, personal appearance, and other means of attaining discipline.

12. *Inspections.*—There will be frequent inspections of quarters, offices, latrines, mess halls, and kitchens for all military police organizations.

13. *Quarters and rations.*—If it can possibly be avoided, military policemen will not be quartered or rationed with other troops, as it is desirable that they should not become too familiar with the men whose conduct they are required by regulations in a measure to control. Soldiers will not be at-

tached to military police companies or detachments for rations or quarters if there is another organization in the same place.

14. Supervision.—There is no class of service which requires greater supervision than does military police work.

15. Manner of performance of duty.—While the authority vested in an enlisted man on duty as a military policeman is great and must be exercised with firmness, it must also be exercised with judgment, courtesy, and self-control. Abuse of authority by military police will be severely punished. It is well to remember that the duty of military policemen is to enforce regulations and report violations and not to punish or reprimand the violators.

16. Presents forbidden.—Members of the military police are forbidden to receive presents or gratuities for services rendered in the performance of their duty.

17. Manner of addressing officers.—The following examples are given to illustrate the method enlisted members of the military police must use in addressing officers:

a. In asking an officer who has violated a regulation or order for his name, organization, and station, salute and say, "Sir, will you please let me have your name, organization, and station?" After taking them down, salute, and say, "Thank you, sir."

b. In directing a car carrying officers to dim or put out lights, call out in an ordinary, respectful tone, "Dim (or put out) your lights, please."

c. Whenever military police are called upon to enforce some unusual regulation which is likely to cause embarrassment to or possible questioning of an officer, they should be furnished with a copy of the regulation which can be shown to the officer. In every such case, the officer will first be informed courteously of the existence of the regulation on the assumption that his violation of it is due to ignorance.

d. At night or during fog when identification is difficult, a military policeman should clearly identify himself at once before directing or questioning an officer.

CHAPTER 3

TRAFFIC CONTROL

18. Definition.—By traffic control is meant the control of the movement on roads and elsewhere of persons, animals, and vehicles of all kinds.

19. Object.—The object of traffic control is to facilitate and expedite travel and to prevent accidents. This is accomplished by preventing interference or congestion by the enforcement of traffic regulations, including "Traffic Orders" and the "Rules of the Road", and by indicating directions and giving information.

20. Duties of military police.—The following are the duties of military police on traffic control:

a. Make all traffic follow the routes prescribed in traffic orders and as indicated on traffic signboards.

b. Control and regulate passage of all motor and animal-drawn vehicles and prevent the blocking of roads. At points where congestion is likely to occur vehicles must be kept on the move.

c. Stop all vehicles proceeding against traffic circuits except those having proper authority for such action. If there is no officer in the vehicle, take the name, Army serial number, and organization of the driver and, if feasible, turn back the vehicle and order the driver to proceed to his destination by the correct route.

d. Enforce all speed limits and report violations of the same.

e. Enforce all regulations relative to "no parking" areas and in cases where violations cause a hazard arrange for removal of vehicle and report license number of car involved.

f. Operate and maintain traffic signal and safety lights.

g. Keep a record of all important movements of troops and transport past the traffic post.

h. Operate checking stations at entrances to posts, camps, and stations for both vehicles and personnel.

i. Furnish information as to the location of headquarters, organizations, and military establishments.

j. Make recommendations to higher authority as to traffic routes and special traffic circuits.

k. Supervise and protect large parking areas.

l. Enforce obedience to all general and special traffic regulations.

m. Be decisive in word and action. Any signs of doubt or weakness are sure to lead to traffic troubles.

21. Systems.—The two general systems of traffic control are the point system and the block system.

a. Point system.—The point system is employed on roads in posts and stations that are in constant use. Posts may be established at busy crossroads, at railroad crossings, and at the entrances to posts or stations as the necessity demands.

b. Block system.—The block system is employed during the movement of small bodies of troops on roads that are not in constant use. It involves the use of the necessary number of military police suitably mounted on horses, motorcycles, or in small cars who proceed in advance along the route to be followed by the troops or convoys. At road junctions they will take station far enough in advance of the arrival of the column to insure that the march will not be delayed by other traffic. When the head of the column reaches a post thus established the policemen will proceed to the next unposted point, clearing the road as they go. This procedure should be repeated until the column has reached its destination. If there is an extended interval between troops and transport, separate police should be detailed for each column.

22. Position while controlling traffic.—A military policeman on duty controlling traffic should stand at the most central point in full view of all traffic approaching from any direction. He should not be permitted to smoke or hold conversation with anyone except in the performance of his duty.

23. Rules of the road.—The following traffic regulations (par. 4, AR 30-1075) are the official rules of the road and should be familiar to all military police:

a. Drivers will keep to the side of the road as provided for by local custom or regulations whether moving or at a halt.

b. When about to stop or change direction, appropriate hand signals will be given.

c. The use of muffler cut-out is forbidden at all times.

d. Careful attention will be given to road signs and to convoy signals.

e. Proceeding in a direction opposite to that prescribed for traffic circulation is prohibited.

f. Give way promptly to faster moving vehicles.

g. On dry, dusty roads reduce speed in order to keep down dust. Reducing speed also reduces liability to accident, especially at night.

h. Loaded trucks have the right-of-way over empty convoys, other considerations being equal.

i. When driving with lights and a car or convoy approaches, dim the lights to avoid accidents.

j. Adjust all vehicle lights while in towns and cities according to local regulations.

k. In descending a steep hill use the engine as a brake by shifting to a lower gear.

l. Do not pass a halted convoy without first obtaining permission from its commanding officer and ascertaining that the doubling can be accomplished without confusion.

m. Do not make unnecessary noise with horns or warning signals.

n. Observe the following rules for "doubling", that is, passing traffic moving in the same direction:

(1) In passing moving vehicles, always pass on the side prescribed by local regulations and sound horn.

(2) In passing a standing or moving convoy, slow down and sound horn.

(3) A vehicle must never double when going around a corner or sharp curve.

(4) A vehicle must never double moving vehicles of a higher normal speed; for example, a tractor must not double a truck and a truck must not double a passenger car.

(5) Vehicles must never attempt to double when there is a traffic block ahead.

(6) Never double in towns or villages if it blocks or interferes with the normal flow of traffic.

(7) Never double while descending steep hills, at street intersections, or at crossroads.

(8) Never double just before reaching the top of a hill.

(9) Do not double unless the road is wide enough to allow at least 18 inches between vehicles.

(10) In doubling, do not make sharp angles before or after passing the vehicle in front.

o. In meeting vehicles coming in the opposite direction, observe the following rules:

(1) Pass an approaching vehicle on the side provided for by local custom and regulation and give it half the road.

(2) Slow down if the approaching vehicle is throwing clouds of dust across the road.

(3) Slow down to half speed if the road is narrow or rough.

(4) In case of traffic or other obstacles at the point where two vehicles will meet, the vehicle having the clear road ahead has the right of way and the other vehicle must slow down or stop, if necessary.

p. Slow down at crossroads unless the road can be seen in each direction for at least 75 yards.

q. In crossing railroads—

(1) Stop or slow down, depending on local law.

(2) If the gates are closed do not start before they are open.

(3) In case the road passes under the railroad, make sure there is adequate clearance between the top of the vehicle and the bridge.

r. With reference to halting, observe the following rules:

(1) If it is necessary to stop on a hill, put a chock under a rear wheel; before proceeding always remove the chock from the highway.

(2) Motors will not be kept running to exceed one minute when vehicle is halted.

(3) Vehicles must not be halted on bridges, in narrow roads or defiles, or on turns. If necessary to be halted when approaching a crossroad, road fork, or railroad, they will be stopped before coming within 50 yards thereof.

(4) Drivers when dismounted will keep off the center and opposite side of the road.

24. Disciplinary action.—There is only one way that traffic can be properly controlled and that is for all concerned to obey all traffic regulations, which result can be obtained only if effective disciplinary action is taken in every case of disobedience of traffic orders. Disciplinary reports will therefore be made in all cases.

25. Signals.—*a. Arm signals.*—Arm signals are used in the daytime. To stop traffic, raise the arm until horizontal with palm toward the traffic to be stopped. To move traffic, raise both arms laterally until horizontal and then move the proper arm to position across the body, forearm horizontal, so that both arms will point in the direction that traffic is to move.

b. Lantern signals.—Lantern signals are used at night. To stop traffic, swing lantern across the road. To move traffic, swing lantern in same direction as the road.

c. Whistle signals.—Whistle signals should be used only as a warning. Give blast of whistle with proper arm or lantern signal.

CHAPTER 4

TRAINING

26. Responsibility.—The unit commanders of military police will conduct the training of their units and are responsible to the local provost marshal for their proper training. The local provost marshal will supervise the training and in turn is responsible to the post or department commander for the proper training of the military police unit or detachment.

27. Basic training.—Recruits will not be assigned to military police units. The personnel will be obtained by transfer from line organizations and by reenlistment. The personnel, therefore, already will have received the basic training of the arm from which transferred or reenlisted. Only sufficient instruction will be given in the basic subjects to maintain a high order of discipline.

28. Special training.—*a.* All members of the military police will receive theoretical and practical instruction in the duties contained in this manual, in all special regulations which they may be required to enforce, in crowd psychology, and in riot duty.

b. All members of the military police will be taught the court-martial system, the rules of evidence, methods of procuring evidence, the preparation of charge sheets, and how to be a witness.

c. All drivers of motorcycles, trucks, and automobiles will be trained to care for and operate their vehicles efficiently and safely either alone or in convoy.

d. Military policemen must be proficient in the following:

(1) *Articles of War and Army Regulations*.—Reading and explanation of the required Articles of War and selected sections of the Army Regulations.

(2) *Military courtesy*.—A knowledge of the form, usage, and necessity for military courtesy; practice in saluting; proper forms of speech and conduct.

(3) *Interior guard duty*.—Basic understanding of the duties and conduct of interior guard, including practical work.

(4) *Sex hygiene*.—Knowledge of preventive measures and penalties involved.

(5) *Hygiene and sanitation*.—Knowledge of basic personal hygiene; causes and prevention of diseases, health rules in the field, care of the feet, use of food and drinks, and knowledge of insects.

(6) *First aid*.—Rules regarding and methods of using first-aid packet; first aid for common accidents including fractures, hemorrhages, and shock.

(7) *Marches and camps*.—Knowledge of the essentials of march discipline and technique. Military police will be sufficiently hardened to make an ordinary march by day or night with complete equipment.

(8) *Marksmanship*.—Knowledge of the nomenclature, mechanism, and characteristics of the weapon with which armed. All dismounted men and all men riding bicycles or motorized vehicles will fire the rifle marksmanship course or the dismounted pistol course depending upon the weapon with which armed. All men mounted on horses will fire the mounted pistol course.

(9) *Map reading and sketching*.—Ability to make a simple sketch and to read any map.

PART TWO

ADDITIONAL WARTIME ACTIVITIES

CHAPTER 1

GENERAL PROVISIONS AND ORGANIZATION

29. General.—In time of war, foreign or domestic, military police may be called on to perform any or all of their peace-time duties, and such of the additional duties prescribed herein as may be directed.

30. Organization for war.—The general organization for the military police will comprise—

a. The Provost Marshal General and office personnel at the War Department.

b. A provost marshal and headquarters personnel at each corps area, department, army, corps, and divisional headquarters, and elsewhere, as directed by the commanding officer. The commanding officer of the military police unit may be appointed provost marshal in addition to his other duties.

c. Whenever field forces are organized, the commanding general thereof may appoint a provost marshal on his staff with such office personnel and other personnel as the situation may require.

d. Military police forces are organized into platoons, companies, and battalions according to Tables of Organization, and such additional units as commanding officers may prescribe as the situation requires.

CHAPTER 2

DUTIES, POWERS, AND LIMITATIONS

	Paragraphs
SECTION I. Duties-----	31-38
II. Powers and limitations-----	39-40

SECTION I

DUTIES

31. The Provost Marshal General.—The duties of the Provost Marshal General are to—

a. Furnish the Chief of Staff with information and advice on all matters relating to the military police.

b. Submit to the Chief of Staff such recommendations concerning the organization, training, and equipment of the military police as he may deem necessary.

c. Prepare the military police portions of War Department plans.

d. Keep the Chief of Staff informed as to the general progress of the mobilization and state of readiness of military police units allotted to him for mobilization.

e. Prepare the regulations governing the establishment and operation of war prison barracks and enclosures for enemy aliens and prisoners of war.

f. Cooperate with the Department of Justice in the enforcement of alien enemy proclamations.

g. Cooperate with the officer holding the like position in the Navy.

h. Keep close contact with G-2, War Department General Staff.

i. Perform such other duties as may be assigned to him.

32. Provost marshal general, theater of operations.—The duties of the provost marshal general, theater of operations, are to—

a. Exercise general supervision and control over all units of the military police in the theater of operations other than those forming a part of a tactical organization.

b. Coordinate the utilization and technical reports of military police of tactical units within limits prescribed by the commander, theater of operations.

c. Take charge of the reception, care, disposition, and security of all prisoners of war; exercise general supervision and control over all prisoner of war enclosures established in the theater of operations; keep records of all prisoners of war and transmit them to the Prisoner of War Information Bureau.

d. Take general charge of and be responsible for the investigation of crime, the preparation of evidence, the bringing to trial of criminals, the care and disposition of confidential records pertaining to crime; effect liaison and establish cordial relations with established police forces both civil and military; cooperate with the intelligence police.

e. Under policies prescribed by the commanding general, theater of operations, take charge of and be responsible for the circulation of all persons (civil and military); establish a system of identification which will not retard the military business of the theater of operations and draft regulations to carry the system into effect; handle all matters pertaining to absentees, deserters, stragglers, and lost or stolen articles.

f. Compile military police statistical reports; disseminate throughout the theater of operations information regarding absentees, deserters, stragglers, lost or stolen articles, and such other information as may be necessary on military police matters.

g. Take general charge of and be responsible for the training and inspection of the military police units other than those in tactical organizations; establish such schools for officers and enlisted men as deemed necessary; take charge of the training of military police replacements for tactical units; institute an inspection system to insure that all duties and functions of the military police are being carried out in an efficient and orderly manner.

h. Perform such other duties as may be required by the commander, theater of operations.

33. Provost marshals, tactical and territorial commands.—The provost marshals of corps areas, departments, field armies, army corps, and divisions are staff officers of the command to which assigned. Under direction of the commanding general,

they exercise general supervision over all military police and provost matters pertaining to their commands. Except where specific authority is given to issue orders, provost marshals will give no orders to provost marshals of subordinate units, and when such orders are given a report will be made as soon as practicable to the commander of the subordinate unit. Provost marshals of tactical and territorial commands perform the same duties as are prescribed for the provost marshal general, theater of operations, insofar as they are applicable with the means available.

34. Provost marshals in zone of the interior and communications zone.—*a.* Provost marshals at points in the zone of the interior not under control of a corps area commander and in the communications zone are under the direct supervision and control of the Provost Marshal General and provost marshal general, theater of operations, respectively. They will be appointed and assigned to duty at such points as may be required. They exercise supervision over the execution of the general functions and duties of the military police at the points or in the areas to which assigned for duty as prescribed in this manual.

b. A provost marshal will be assigned to the communications zone. His duties are to—

(1) Advise the commander of the communications zone on all military police and provost matters.

(2) Recommend the assignment of provost and assistant provost marshals and military police units to duties in cities, towns, sections, districts, and other points where their services are required.

(3) Relieve combat organizations promptly of the care and custody of prisoners of war.

35. Assistant provost marshals.—When necessary, assistant provost marshals are assigned in tactical organizations and to duty in cities and towns and other points in the zone of the interior and communications zone. An assistant provost marshal, insofar as military police units under his command are concerned, is charged with the same responsibilities regarding equipment, instruction, discipline, efficient performance of duty, and carrying out of orders, as is the provost marshal of a tactical or territorial command.

36. Battalion commanders.—The duties and status of the commander of a military police battalion in general are analogous to those of any other battalion commander. He is responsible for the training and instruction of his battalion. By close supervision and otherwise, including frequent personal inspections, he will satisfy himself that the companies of his battalion and all detachments thereof are equipped, trained, instructed, disciplined, and administered properly; also that all orders and regulations are being carried out and all duty performed efficiently.

37. Company commanders.—The duties of military police company officers, in general, are analogous to those of any other company officer. A company commander is responsible for the training, instruction, discipline, equipment, and administration of his company, and all detachments thereof not specifically removed from his control. He also is responsible that all orders and regulations are carried out and all duties efficiently performed by the members of his company.

38. Additional wartime duties of military police forces.—The general additional duties of the military police in time of war are to—

a. In the theater of operations—

- (1) Enforce police regulations.
- (2) Protect the inhabitants of the country against violence and prevent excesses of all kinds.
- (3) Supervise the travel of military and civilian personnel.
- (4) Collect all stragglers and return them promptly to their organizations.
- (5) Relieve combat organizations promptly from custody of prisoners of war and conduct these prisoners to places where they are ordered to be assembled.

(6) In conjunction with interior guards, protect railroads and telegraph and telephone lines from damage.

(7) Keep hostile inhabitants in order, carry out their disarmament, and cooperate with the military intelligence police in the execution of counterespionage measures.

(8) Supervise the evacuation, repatriation, and feeding of the civilian population, when necessary.

b. In the zone of the interior—

- (1) Protect sensitive points on railroads and waterways.

(2) Protect wharves, docks, and bridges of special importance.

(3) Guard Government plants, storage depots, terminals, and other Government interests and agencies.

(4) Quell outbreaks and uprisings occurring within the confines of the property being guarded.

(5) Assist the Department of Justice in carrying out alien enemy proclamations.

(6) Guard prisoners of war.

(7) Assist allied and civil police in the enforcement of military laws and regulations when so directed by competent authority.

SECTION II

POWERS AND LIMITATIONS

39. General.—In the theater of operations, military police are concerned not only with all crimes and offenses committed by persons subject to military law but also with crimes and offenses committed by civilians against members of the Military Establishment or agencies of the United States. Many broad powers beyond the peacetime limit of authority may be given to military police in the exercise of military government, in the exercise of martial law, and in the suppression of domestic disturbances.

40. Maintenance of order during combat.—*a. In rear.*—During combat the military police will maintain order in rear of the troops in action, prevent pillaging, stop stragglers, and protect the inhabitants of evacuated towns and villages.

b. Patrols.—Patrols mounted on horses, bicycles, motorcycles, or in cars will circulate through the area.

c. Preparations for prisoners of war.—Enclosures will be established and other preparations made for receiving and keeping in custody prisoners of war.

d. Detention of offenders.—Arrangements will be made for the detention of offenders until they can be returned to their organizations and disciplinary reports rendered.

e. Gas and aircraft defense.—While it is the duty of commanding officers to enforce gas and aircraft defense measures, the military police will see that all persons, military and civilian, observe the regulations pertaining thereto.

f. Information.—All military policemen will assist military travelers in finding their way. They will keep informed as to the location of the command posts of regiments and higher units, distributing points, railheads, and routes leading thereto.

g. Following up the advance.—In attack, the military police of divisions will send patrols to follow up the advance. The military police of divisions, corps, and armies will be prepared to move forward promptly when their rear boundaries advance.

CHAPTER 3

CIRCULATION

41. Definition.—By “circulation” is meant the movement of individuals, both military and civilian.

42. Object of controlling circulation.—The object of controlling circulation, where military necessity requires it, is to prevent individuals from moving about without proper authority; this makes it difficult or impossible for spies, deserters, and absentees to travel, and prevents refugees from interfering with military movements.

43. Responsibility of military police.—In the theater of operations the military police are charged with the enforcement of orders regarding circulation. Civil police may be called upon to control the circulation of civilians, especially when all or part of the theater of operations is within the continental limits of the United States or in its foreign possessions.

44. Plan for controlling circulation.—A plan for controlling circulation should give consideration to the following:

a. To require all military persons and militarized civilians to have proper means of identification and to have in their possession at all times proper orders or other documents authorizing them to travel.

b. To enforce regulations which may be promulgated regarding civilian circulation and to require all civilians traveling to have proper means of identification and documents showing their travel is approved by proper authority.

c. To require military police to examine the papers of members of the military forces, including militarized civilians, and such civilians as may be specifically mentioned in orders from

time to time. This examination of authority to travel may be accomplished by the following means:

(1) Require travelers to report to the military police upon arrival in cities and villages as may be prescribed by higher headquarters.

(2) Have military police under proper regulations examine the papers of travelers when met in the streets, highways, and other places.

(3) During active operations, establish in rear of the lines examining posts and patrols to examine the credentials of travelers.

d. To prevent danger of the plan being executed in such a casual or routine manner as to result in a decrease in efficiency as time goes on.

45. Plan for controlling civilians.—Plans for the control of civilians will be dependent upon whether or not the field of operations is on friendly soil or on that which is normally under control of or favorable to the enemy. In the case of operations on friendly soil it is probable that the civil police will be allowed to continue to function under the supervision of the military police and much of the work of civilian control can be entrusted to them. In enemy territory it is probable that no civil police will be found in the area of operations or that it will be deemed inadvisable to consider them trustworthy in the control of civilian movements. The plan for circulation of civilians will generally cover the communications zone and the combat zone, being more restricted in the latter; it will also cover restrictions in army, corps, and divisional areas, and the movement between different zones and areas. To carry out the plan, military or civilian police or both will generally be stationed along theater, army, corps, and divisional boundaries to examine identity cards and permits.

46. Camp followers, correspondents, photographers.—The military police should be thoroughly familiar with all orders and regulations issued by higher headquarters regarding the control and identification of camp followers, correspondents, and photographers. Visiting correspondents conducted by officers, and accredited correspondents and photographers in prescribed uniform and wearing prescribed brassard, should be permitted to pass if in possession of proper identification. In

cases of doubt they should be detained for further investigation. Civilians and camp followers attached to the Army without identification papers or tags, or found outside the area assigned to the unit to which they are attached without specific authority for such absence, should be detained.

47. Spies and vagrants.—One of the most important duties of the military police in the theater of operations is to prevent activity on the part of hostile agents or spies. All persons found lurking or acting in a suspicious manner near military works or establishments should be promptly arrested. Military police should constantly be on the lookout to prevent espionage and should maintain close watch on persons reported to be sympathetic to the enemy cause. Vagrants or others without apparent means of support or domicile should be arrested. Persons arrested on the grounds of espionage or suspicious conduct should be carefully searched immediately upon being taken into custody. When two or more persons have been arrested at the same time on suspicion of espionage they should be separated at once and not be allowed to communicate with one another. It should be remembered that the duty of counterespionage rests with the intelligence service and except in cases of emergency all such activities should be referred to them.

48. Arrest of civilians.—In cases where it is found necessary to arrest civilians, prompt report of such action should be made to the nearest headquarters having jurisdiction over such matters, such report to include the full name, given address of arrested person, and facts surrounding the arrest.

CHAPTER 4

TROOP MOVEMENTS

49. Information of.—When troops are about to move, the provost marshal concerned should be supplied at the earliest possible moment with full information regarding the move.

50. Prior to arrival in a new area.—Prior to arrival of a unit in a new area, an advance detachment of military police will be sent to the new area to perform the necessary provost duties.

51. Troops leaving an area.—*a.* When troops leave an area a sufficient number of military police will be left behind to—

(1) Collect loose property. This property will be listed with notations of the units to which the property belongs and reports rendered.

(2) Visit places of amusement, billets, and other places to make sure that the camps and billets have been properly evacuated. Stragglers will be arrested and returned to their organizations.

(3) Collect and turn in to the provost marshal all documents, maps, and important papers left behind by the troops.

b. An officer of the military police will then make an inspection to see that all billets, camps, etc., have been properly policed, making reports in case of neglect.

52. March discipline.—Proper march discipline is a responsibility of command. Military police, however, may be employed to enforce traffic regulations, control traffic at critical points, collect stragglers and prevent plundering.

53. Distribution of military police during a movement by train.—During a movement by train, military police should be so distributed that a separate detachment arrives by the first train at each detraining point and a detachment remains behind to come by the last train.

a. *Duties on arrival.*—The following duties will be performed on arrival at detraining points:

(1) In the absence of railway police, to guard and control the station and yard.

(2) To guard and control all towns and villages in the new area.

(3) To get in touch at once with the provost marshal of the new area.

b. *Duties of military police left in old areas.*—The duties of the military police leaving by the last train will be to search all villages for stragglers and to collect any found and take them on the last train.

c. *Provost marshal.*—The provost marshal or his assistant should leave by the first train and the other leave by the last train.

54. Duties on trains.—When military police are assigned to trains (replacement, leave, supply, etc.) they will perform the following duties:

a. Maintain order.

b. See that soldiers ride in the cars prescribed. Soldiers will not be allowed to ride on the tops of trains, on the engine, on car platforms, or running boards.

c. See that soldiers do not leave the train except at authorized stops.

d. Examine the credentials of such persons as may be designated in their orders.

55. Passenger traffic at railroad stations and boat landings.—The control of passenger traffic at railroad stations and boat landings is dependent upon the physical arrangements of the railroad station or boat landing. In some cases these arrangements will lend themselves readily to a complete control of arriving and departing military personnel with the minimum number of military policemen and signs, depending largely on the number of exits and entrances, platform enclosures, etc. In the larger or heavily travelled centers military policemen should be detailed to meet each train or boat and direct all military or militarized personnel to the registration desk. In small towns where the number of military policemen is limited, numerous large signs directing incoming personnel to traffic-control office or desk should be placed conspicuously along unloading platforms or opposite gangways. The following are the duties of the military police at a railroad station or boat landing:

a. To furnish information to military travellers concerning the hours of arrival and departure of trains and boats, regulations concerning baggage, location of railroad or water transport officer's office, and the location of available accommodations.

b. When traffic is heavy, allow no soldier on the station platform or boat landing except just previous to the departure of the train or boat he is to take and for which he has a ticket and proper orders for travel.

c. To see that soldiers going on leave do not enter trains with arms, ammunition, or explosives.

d. To direct military persons entering and leaving trains or boats so as to avoid confusion.

e. Immediately upon the arrival of a troop or leave train making a stop of any duration, to report to the commanding officer, giving him information as to the location of latrines and canteens and rendering such other assistance as he may require. Special precautions will be taken to see that the soldiers of these

trains do not commit depredations while the trains are in the station or yards.

f. To see that any military person left behind is taken to the provost marshal, who will make the necessary arrangements for return to his organization.

CHAPTER 5

APPREHENSION OF DESERTERS, ABSENTEES, AND STRAGGLERS

56. Importance of apprehending absentees.—Of the various duties with which the military police are charged none is more important than that of apprehending deserters, absentees, and stragglers. In fact, the military police are the principal means that the military authorities have to apprehend such absentees, and the efficiency of their service in this respect is a great preventive against the commission of these offenses. The military police effect this service by a system of straggler lines, posts, and patrols in the combat zone; by use of posts at railway stations and other places and the use of motor patrols in the communications zone; and by issuing a consolidated list of absentees each week. All absentees apprehended are returned to the nearest combat unit or replacement echelon, which initiates the necessary disciplinary action.

57. Straggler lines, posts, and patrols.—When troops are in battle, straggling is controlled and stragglers in the area are collected by establishing a line of stragglers' posts and stragglers' patrols on and between all lines of communication from the front. The size of the posts, intervals between them and their distance from the front line will be dependent on local conditions. The minimum strength of a post is generally one noncommissioned officer and four men. The best places to intercept stragglers are at bridges, defiles, road junctions, exits of communication trenches or systems, and roads or paths leading from the front. Stragglers may also be picked up by traffic control posts and traffic patrols. Stragglers' posts should be afforded cover from enemy fire when possible. Plans for stragglers' posts must contemplate their movement forward or rearward as the tactical situation

requires. A division straggler line should be located along a well-defined line such as a road or stream, in rear of the division artillery positions and in front of train bivouacs. Straggler patrols patrol the straggler line and to the front. They comb the area between old and new straggler lines at the times changes are made in the location of straggler lines. Stragglers apprehended by these patrols are conducted to the straggler collecting points.

58. Duties of straggler posts.—Personnel of straggler posts—

a. Examine all individual soldiers passing to the rear and allow none to go by without proper authority; detain all stragglers and other men absent without proper authority, including men assisting wounded, unless members of the Medical Department; re-arm stragglers with rifles and ammunition taken from wounded or collected on the field; re-form stragglers under cover and send them in parties under escort to the collecting point or directly to their units.

b. Take such precautions as may be necessary to see that stragglers are not concealed in motor trucks and other vehicles returning from the front.

c. Prevent civilians from passing the post in either direction without authority.

d. Ascertain the names and units of all officers passing the post at night, keeping a list thereof, which will be turned in to the provost marshal.

e. Know the location of the straggler posts on the right and left, the nearest dressing station, field ambulance, and collecting points for stragglers and for prisoners of war, and the nearest way to them, also the location of the provost marshal.

f. When large numbers of stragglers have to be dealt with, retain the first stragglers to assist.

g. Examine all sacks and bundles carried by men coming from the front; if found to contain plunder, arrest the men.

h. Keep a record of all stragglers detained.

59. Stragglers returned to organizations.—Stragglers after arrival at straggler collecting points will generally be examined by a medical officer, rested, and fed from a small reserve of rations kept at the collecting point. They will then be sorted by units, re-armed and equipped, if this has not

already been done, and sent in parties under escort to their respective units. Organizations not actually engaged in fighting will send an escort to take over their stragglers. Stragglers from units other than those which the collecting station serves will be handled in accordance with administrative instructions from higher command. When so ordered by competent authority, stragglers may be returned directly to units from straggler posts.

60. Reports.—*a. Organization commanders.*—All organization commanders will report to the adjutant, who will inform the provost marshal of the names and full description of all men absent without leave over 24 hours or believed to be in desertion. In urgent cases absentees will be immediately reported by wire, followed by a report as above provided. Deserters and absentees belonging to organizations not attached to divisions will be reported to the nearest provost marshal. The provost marshal to whom a deserter or absentee was reported will be informed promptly of his return or apprehension.

b. Provost marshal.—(1) *Weekly report.*—In time of war, provost marshals will render to the provost marshal general in the zone of the interior and to the provost marshal general, theater of operations, in the theater of operations, a weekly report of all soldiers reported to them as being absent from their commands without authority. Deserters will be reported immediately by wire and their names included in the next weekly report. A similar weekly list of apprehensions also will be rendered. These lists form the basis of "alarm lists", giving the names of absentees sent out in the zone of the interior and theater of operations each week.

(2) *Daily report.*—In time of war, each provost marshal of a tactical or territorial command will report daily to his immediate commander the number of stragglers, with the organizations to which they belong, collected by the military police directly under his control. Such statement of the circumstances as will facilitate supervision of disciplinary action will be included. Copies of these reports will be forwarded promptly to the commander of the next higher echelon.

CHAPTER 6

CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION

61. General.—In time of war, criminal investigation may be made a function of the military police and special criminal investigation companies of military police may be organized as the need arises. Their members will be recruited from men having special qualifications for detective or investigation work.

62. Criminal investigation organizations.—*a. Function.*—The function of these special organizations will be to investigate crimes by members of the Army or against the Army and also to prevent and discourage crime.

b. Organization and operation.—The personnel will be grouped into companies for administration and direction. Operatives are distributed singly or in small groups over the area of their operation with great freedom of movement and liberty of individual effort. They may be authorized to wear civilian clothes and spend public money incident to procuring information and evidence. They may be paid commutation of rations when conditions warrant and be furnished with special passes which will admit them without question to any place their duty takes them.

c. Duties.—The criminal investigation units are charged with the following duties:

(1) Prevention and suppression of crime among military personnel; investigation of crime committed by military personnel or by civilians subject to the Articles of War; and gathering of evidence in cases affecting the Army.

(2) In cooperation with the proper local officials, the investigation of crime committed against the Army.

(3) The apprehension of military personnel and civilians subject to the Articles of War who have committed crimes and have evaded arrest or are at large without authority.

(4) Cooperation with the intelligence police.

(5) Such other duties as may be assigned.

d. Distribution of personnel.—Criminal investigation companies and other personnel are attached to armies, sections, and districts of the communications zone and such other com-

mands as circumstances may require. They work under the local supervision of the provost marshal of the command or place to which they are attached. Provost marshals will assign one or more of the criminal investigation men to stations which require the services of trained personnel, as the nature and degree of conditions may require. At no time should a company be stationed in one place and be required to perform the ordinary drill and other duties of the military police.

63. Procedure of an investigation.—Whenever a crime by a member of, or against, the Army or by a civilian subject to the Articles of War is committed or suspected, the facts will be reported to the provost marshal who, in addition to other necessary steps, will cause the case to be thoroughly investigated through the available criminal investigation personnel, who will report results to him for appropriate action. In cases of unusual importance requiring special skill, application will be made for specially trained operatives. However, such request must not be made until local resources have been exhausted or it is evident that they are clearly inadequate. In no event will the investigation of a case be discontinued until a satisfactory conclusion is arrived at and identity of the criminal determined, or until every means has been resorted to for the purpose of accomplishing this end.

64. Identity cards.—As much of the work of this division will require its members to perform their duty in civilian clothes, they will be provided with identity cards that will enable them to carry on their work without interference.

65. Report of investigation.—Every case that is investigated regardless of its importance will be made the subject of a report. This report will invariably show the pertinent facts of the case, conclusions drawn, and recommendations. Where a case entails a personal loss or claim for damages, the report will show the nature and extent of the loss or damage, including all attending or surrounding circumstances. Where the loss or damage has been settled the report will give the details of the settlement.

CHAPTER 7

PRISONERS OF WAR

66. General.—In the performance of their duties relative to prisoners of war, the military police will be guided by these regulations, the principles of international agreements, and the rules of land warfare, as set forth from time to time in official publications of the War Department. Officers of the military police in charge of places of internment will prescribe such local rules and regulations not in conflict with the above as may be necessary for the security, welfare, and discipline of the prisoners of war in their custody. As the need arises special prisoners of war companies may be formed.

67. Places of confinement.—Places of confinement for prisoners of war will be designated as follows: Division collecting points; prisoner of war enclosures; war prison barracks.

a. Division collecting points.—A division collecting point is established by the military police of the division. In attack there should be one for each division in the line. These collecting points should be located on or in front of the division straggler line and should be secure against hostile observation. An empty building is excellent for a collecting point.

b. Prisoner of war enclosures.—Prisoner of war enclosures will be established by the military police as follows:

(1) In the theater of operations, by each corps and army, and elsewhere as the commander of the field forces may direct. Large enclosures in the communications zone receiving prisoners from the combat zone are designated central prisoner of war enclosures.

(2) In the zone of the interior, by each corps area or similar commander under the direction of the War Department.

c. War prison barracks.—War prison barracks will be established at designated points in the zone of the interior by corps area or similar commanders under the direction of the War Department.

68. Supervision.—The military police are charged with the reception, care, disposition, and security of all classes of prisoners, including such alien enemies as may be turned over to the military authorities by the Department of Justice for restraint.

69. Conversing with prisoners or entering prisoner of war enclosures.—Only persons bearing written permission from competent authority will be permitted to converse with prisoners of war or enter a prisoner of war enclosure or barracks.

70. Examination.—The responsibility for the examination of prisoners rests with the second section, G-2, of the General Staff. Prisoners turned over to the military police before being examined by intelligence officers will be searched under the supervision of a military police officer, and all maps, papers of a military character, field glasses, compasses, etc., will be taken from them. These articles will be turned over to the unit intelligence officer. Whenever prisoners are desired at any headquarters for examination, they will be sent thereto under suitable guard. If retained at the headquarters, a receipt will be given by the examining officer to the officer responsible for them. Prisoners will be returned to their places of detention as soon as practicable. Subject to combat conditions, provisions should be made for segregating each category of prisoners as follows:

- a. Prisoners who have been examined by the intelligence personnel.
- b. Prisoners awaiting examination.
- c. Deserters.

71. Prisoner of War Information Bureau.—There will be established in the Central Records Office, Adjutant General's Department, the Prisoner of War Information Bureau prescribed by The Hague Convention. Under the provisions of paragraph 23 *m* (4), part one, Staff Officers' Field Manual, the Provost Marshal General may operate this bureau when necessary. The bureau is charged with the following duties:

- a. To receive all reports and maintain all records concerning enemy prisoners of war.
- b. To collect and keep up to date full information respecting capture, internments, transfers, releases, exchanges, escapes, admissions to hospital, deaths, burials, and such other information as may be necessary to make an individual record for each prisoner of war.
- c. To reply to all inquiries about prisoners of war. All such inquiries, by whomsoever received, will be forwarded to the Prisoner of War Information Bureau. Replies thereto will be

confined to statements as to the presence and health of the prisoners to the exclusion of all other information.

d. To receive and keep all personal effects and money taken from prisoners of war, and all objects of personal use, valuables, letters, etc., found on the field of battle, or left by prisoners released or exchanged or who have escaped or died.

e. To censor the correspondence of prisoners of war and to report periodically the information disclosed therein. All correspondence and parcels addressed to or sent by prisoners of war will be forwarded through this bureau.

f. To receive and keep safely the wills of prisoners of war.

g. To prepare and maintain records of pay and allocations for prisoners of war.

72. Reports.—Such reports will be made as may be necessary to carry into effect the requirements of the rules of land warfare concerning prisoners of war and such other administrative instructions as may be issued from time to time. Initially the following reports will be made:

a. Field reports.—(1) During periods of little activity, organizations capturing prisoners will make a field report to division headquarters showing each prisoner's last name, first name, middle name, serial number, grade, date of capture, organization, and where the prisoner was sent; also the reporting organization and place of capture will be indicated. The division will consolidate these reports and forward them to the corps provost marshal.

(2) During active operations, division collecting points will report total number of prisoners taken during the day. The division will consolidate these reports and forward to the corps provost marshal. In this case, each corps prisoner of war enclosure will prepare and forward to the corps provost marshal each prisoner's last name, first name, middle name, serial number, grade, date of capture, organization, place of capture, division captured by, and where the prisoner was sent.

b. Initial information blank.—As soon as a prisoner is received by a prisoner of war enclosure, separate labor company, or hospital, an initial information blank in triplicate for each such prisoner will be prepared. Two copies will be forwarded to the Prisoner of War Information Bureau. This information blank, in addition to the information given in the field report,

will contain the following: condition when received, from whom received, weight, height, color of hair, color of eyes, complexion, distinguishing marks if any, and inventory of personal effects taken from the prisoner.

c. Individual card record.—Each prisoner of war enclosure, hospital, or separate labor company receiving a prisoner of war will prepare an individual card record in duplicate for showing changes of station. The card will set forth the information contained in the initial blank and also the following: marital status, place of birth, date of birth, home address (city, State), and hospital record. One copy will be sent to the Prisoner of War Information Bureau where it will be kept up to date; the other copy will be filed in the prisoner's company and will accompany him when he transfers.

d. Weekly report of casualties and changes.—A weekly report of casualties and changes pertaining to enemy prisoners of war will be prepared by each prisoner of war enclosure, separate labor company, or hospital. This report will list by name, grade, and organization all prisoners of war who are casualties or whose status has changed, and indicate after each name the nature of the casualty or change. Two copies of this report will be forwarded to the Prisoner of War Information Bureau.

e. Inventory of personal effects.—In event of a prisoner's death, each organization that is responsible for prisoners of war will prepare an inventory of his effects similar to that prepared for individuals of our own forces. One copy of this inventory will be forwarded to the Prisoner of War Information Bureau.

f. Roster.—A roster will be prepared by each prisoner of war company or detachment on the last day of each month. Three copies will be forwarded through channels, one for the Prisoner of War Information Bureau.

g. Pay accounts.—Pay accounts for prisoner of war company or detachment will be prepared in triplicate the last day of each month. These will be forwarded through channels to the disbursing officer of the Prisoner of War Information Bureau, one copy to be returned for company files.

h. Death and burial reports.—Immediate reports of death and burial will be submitted and marked "Enemy prisoners of war." One copy of each such report will be sent direct to the Prisoner

of War Information Bureau. In the field, commanding officers of burial parties will give all information possible on burial reports to determine the identity of enemy dead. They will forward identification tags and all personal effects except clothing to the Prisoner of War Information Bureau.

i. Report of violent death.—In case of death of a prisoner of war other than through natural causes, a report in duplicate will be forwarded immediately through official channels to the Prisoner of War Information Bureau of all facts connected with such death.

j. Strength reports.—Strength reports similar to those required of our own forces will be submitted by the various headquarters of prisoner of war organizations. One copy of each such report will be sent direct to the Prisoner of War Information Bureau.

73. Personal effects.—All personal effects taken from prisoners of war will be listed, packed, and forwarded with the list by registered mail through the nearest quartermaster to the Prisoner of War Information Bureau. Such package will be plainly labeled with the name of the prisoner and marked "Personal effects of prisoner of war." Immediately upon the death of a prisoner of war, all his personal effects will be similarly listed and disposed of.

74. Treatment.—The rules of land warfare contain the official provisions for the treatment and control of prisoners of war. These provisions comprise the strictly legal rules and mark the limit of severity beyond which it is forbidden to go. Prisoners of war will be treated in a humane manner. Their personal belongings, including medals and identity disks, will remain their property, and the acceptance of gifts from them is forbidden. Corps and army prisoners of war enclosures will be provided with means wherewith to furnish hot meals to prisoners as soon as they are received. When practicable, hot soup will be given the prisoners even nearer the front. The meals should be supplemented by supplying tobacco. Wherever possible, a form of shelter will be provided for prisoners even when far toward the front.

75. Authorized contacts.—Regular relief societies and accredited agents are permitted to carry on welfare work among

prisoners of war; also members of neutral legations and embassies are permitted to have free intercourse with prisoners of war.

76. Evacuation.—Evacuation of prisoners of war to the rear will be made in accordance with the plans and instructions of the commander of the field forces. In principle they should be evacuated from the combat area as quickly as possible. The military police are responsible for the safety and disposition of prisoners of war from the time they are received from the combat troops, usually at the division collecting points. The prisoners will be counted at the division collecting points by the military police who will receipt to the commander of the escort for the prisoners and any papers or documents that may be turned over. The latter will be delivered to the intelligence personnel of division headquarters without delay.

77. Prisoner of war enclosures.—*a. Specifications.*—Prisoner of war enclosures will be of the same general type of construction. The minimum standard unit to accommodate one prisoner of war company occupies an area 75 by 75 yards (about an acre). It should be surrounded by two fences at least 8½ feet high, each with gates about 3 yards wide. Buildings should be located so as not to exceed two-thirds of the enclosure area. No buildings will be within 5 yards of the fence. Large enclosures, such as central prisoner of war enclosures, consist of several standard units.

b. Guards.—The necessary quarters will be provided for the officers and men of the escort and will be clear of the enclosure, thus obviating the necessity of continually opening the main gate. The necessary sentinels will be posted between the outer and inner fence.

78. Prisoner of war companies.—*a. Organization.*—Prisoner of war companies will be formed at designated prisoner of war enclosures and war prison barracks. Each will be commanded and administered by an officer of the military police who will be assisted by the necessary enlisted personnel of the military police. The military police personnel attached to the company will not be shown on returns of prisoners of war.

b. Assignment.—Prisoners of war will be assigned to prisoner of war companies as soon as practicable after their

receipt at designated enclosures and war prison barracks. Each prisoner will be given a serial number, which will be retained permanently, upon arrival at designated enclosure or war prison barracks. These serial numbers will be assigned in suitable blocks to the commanding officers of designated enclosures and war prison barracks.

c. Employment.—Prisoner of war companies may be employed for construction and repair work. They will not be used upon work which has direct connection with military operations. They should be employed preferably on work over which it is easy to maintain rigorous supervision. Prisoner of war companies will perform their work under the direction of the commander of the unit to which they are assigned.

d. Requisitions.—The commanding officer of a prisoner of war company will make requisition weekly on the commanding officer of the proper prisoner of war enclosure or war prison barracks for the prisoners of the particular grade and trade required.

e. Escort.—An escort will be furnished for each prisoner of war company. Both noncommissioned officers and enlisted men in charge of prisoners will at all times carry rifles loaded with bayonets fixed. Officers will carry pistols loaded. The commanding officer of the prisoner of war company is responsible for the discipline and administration of the escort.

79. Supplies.—*a.* Prisoners of war will be provided with the necessary clothing by the Quartermaster Corps, upon requisition by the commanding officer of the prisoner of war company, approved by the commanding officer of the prisoner of war enclosure or war prison barracks in which interned. Each prisoner of war will be furnished with one uniform complete. No uniform will be issued until the enemy uniform in which a prisoner was captured has become unfit for use. The uniforms of deceased prisoners of war will be used when practicable.

b. The Quartermaster Corps will issue such renovated clothing and uniforms of obsolete pattern as may be on hand. When clothing of this description is not available, new clothing may be issued. Uniforms when practicable will be dyed green. In

all cases uniforms will be marked in white with the letters "P W", as follows:

(1) Across the back, with letters 8 inches high. On each sleeve, midway between the elbow and the shoulder, with letters 4 inches high.

(2) On each leg of the breeches or trousers, in front, immediately above the knee, with letters 4 inches high, "P" on the right leg and "W" on the left leg.

c. In lieu of made-up clothing the Quartermaster Corps may provide cloth to be made into uniforms by prisoners of war tailors attached to the companies.

d. Each article of clothing will be marked in a conspicuous place with the serial number of the prisoner. For the purpose each company will be furnished a set of stencils by the Quartermaster Corps. No article will be worn by a prisoner unless bearing his serial number on the inside. Prisoners will not be allowed to wear articles of the United States Army uniform unless issued to them and bearing the prescribed distinctive marking to enable prisoners to be distinguished at all times from the United States troops.

e. Two suits of fatigue clothing will be issued for use of each cook, marked as prescribed in *b* above.

f. Shoes which have been worn but are capable of being repaired by a company cobbler may be issued.

g. Sewing material, cobbler's tools, material for shoe repairs, barber's tools, and two sets of tailor's tools consisting of scissors, shears, measuring tape, and thimble will be furnished by the Quartermaster Corps to each company.

h. Clothing brushes will be provided at the rate of one to every ten prisoners. Each company will be furnished with two pairs of hair clippers and five pairs of handcuffs.

i. The Quartermaster Corps will issue such soap, towels, brushes, tooth paste, needles, thread, and shoe polish to prisoners of war who have no funds to their credit as the commanding officer of the prisoner of war enclosure or war prison barracks may certify as being necessary. The issue will not exceed in value 50 cents per month for each prisoner.

j. Each prisoner will be issued by the Quartermaster Corps the following equipment which will be kept in his possession:

- 1 belt, waist.
- 1 coat.
- 1 trousers (or breeches).
- 1 cap.
- 2 shirts, O. D.
- 2 pair socks.
- 2 suits underwear.
- 1 raincoat (or slicker).
- 1 pair leggings (spiral, wrap, or canvas).
- 1 suit, denim.
- 1 pair rubber boots (when necessary).
- 1 pair of canvas mittens (with leather palms) or equivalent covering for the hands (when necessary).
- 1 extra pair of heavy socks (when necessary).
- 2 blankets (an extra blanket may be issued when necessary).
- 1 bed sack.
- 2 towels.
- 2 handkerchiefs.
- 1 barracks bag.
- 1 tooth brush.
- 1 comb (or hair brush).

k. All clothing and equipment issued to prisoners of war should be class B where possible.

l. A record of all clothing and equipment issued to prisoners will be kept in suitable books provided for that purpose by the Quartermaster Corps.

m. Prisoners of war will be allowed the ration prescribed for United States troops. So far as practicable, prisoners will be required to raise their own vegetables, and when so raised a corresponding deduction in the amount drawn from the Quartermaster Corps will be made.

n. Straw or an adequate substitute for bedding will be issued at the rate of 15 pounds per man per month. Fuel will be issued as and when necessary.

80. Sanitation.—*a.* Prisoners of war will be physically inspected upon first arrival at the prisoner of war enclosure or war prison barracks. A prisoner suspected of having a communicable disease will be isolated and placed under medical observation.

b. As soon as possible after arrival at the prisoner of war enclosure or war prison barracks, prisoners of war will be vaccinated against typhoid-paratyphoid fevers and smallpox. They will also be given such other preventive vaccination as may be considered necessary by the medical inspector. After vaccination, prisoners will be excused from work for such period as recommended by the attending medical officer.

c. Where necessary, prisoners of war will be sent to hospitals for treatment and upon recovery will be returned to the company, enclosure, or war prison barracks from which received.

d. A physical inspection of the personnel of prisoner of war companies and a sanitary inspection of prisoner of war enclosures and war prison barracks will be made at least once a month.

e. The same medical and dental treatment furnished United States troops will be provided for prisoners of war by the Medical Department.

f. Prisoner of war noncommissioned officers and enlisted men of the sanitary service, when available, will be used as far as possible in sanitary and medical work in connection with other prisoners.

81. Discipline.—a. Prisoners of war are subject to the laws, regulations, and orders in force in the Army of the United States, and to the laws of the country in which they are held.

b. They are liable to trial and punishment by civil and military courts and to summary punishment by commanding officers, to the same extent and with the same limitations, privileges, and immunities as members of our own forces, subject to such exceptions and modifications as shall from time to time be prescribed by law or international agreement and as set forth in the Manual for Courts Martial or other official publications of the War Department.

c. Ordinary disciplinary and police infractions committed by prisoners of war in the custody of the military police will be dealt with summarily by the commanding officers of companies, enclosures, and war prison barracks, by suspension of privileges or confinement not in excess of the limits specified by law or regulations. Such commanding officers will submit monthly reports of punishment so imposed, through channels, to the

provost marshal general, theater of operations, in the theater of operations, and to the provost marshal general in the zone of the interior. No collective punishment will be imposed for the misconduct of an individual.

d. Prisoners of war are required to salute all officers of the United States Army. When an officer passes a working party, the prisoners will stand at *attention* unless actually working and all prisoner of war noncommissioned officers will salute. When passing an officer on the march, they will execute *eyes right* or *eyes left* at command.

e. If a prisoner attempts to escape or pass a defined limit, the sentinel or any member of the guard who sees him will call: *HALT*. If the prisoner fails to halt when the sentinel has once repeated his call and if there is no other possible means of preventing his escape, the sentinel will fire at him. Attempts to escape are considered offenses against good order and discipline. A prisoner attempting to escape will, upon recapture, be placed under such additional restrictions as may be deemed necessary to prevent a repetition of the attempt. An organized attempt to escape by prisoners of war will be put down by force of arms if necessary.

f. Notification of the escape of a prisoner will be sent immediately by the commanding officer of the prisoner of war company, enclosure, or war prison barracks concerned to all officials, civil and military, in the vicinity and to those in other localities through which the prisoner of war would be likely to travel in effecting his escape. Such notification will be accompanied by the best available description of the escaped prisoner of war and any additional information which might be useful in effecting his recapture.

g. In case of the escape of a prisoner of war, the commanding officer authorized to appoint a special courts martial for the command will forthwith cause an official inquiry to be made as to whether any officer or enlisted man of the United States Army has been guilty of negligence or misconduct contributing to such escape, and the report of such inquiry will be forwarded through channels to the provost marshal general, theater of operations, in the theater of operations, and to the provost marshal general in the zone of the interior.

h. Notification of all escapes and of all recaptures will be sent directly to the Prisoner of War Information Bureau.

i. Prisoners of war will not be permitted to have in their possession weapons of any description, photographic apparatus, field glasses, compasses, lamps, or flashlights which could be used for signaling, inflammable articles, or maps. They will not be allowed to keep in their possession any tools. The possession of any unauthorized or forbidden article is an offense against good order and discipline.

j. Prisoner of war noncommissioned officers who fail to perform properly the duties of supervision of the men under them, or any other duty with which they may be entrusted, will be punished as offenders against good order and discipline.

82. Correspondence.—*a.* Each prisoner of war, upon being assigned a serial number and included in a prisoner of war company, will be required to dispatch a card to his home address in the following form:

Serial no. ----- Name ----- Prisoner of war company
no. ---- U. S. A. P. O. no. -----

b. Packages sent to prisoners of war must not contain spirits, liquors, or any article which prisoners are forbidden to have in their possession. They must not contain written communications of any kind. All packages will be opened in the presence of the addressee and the contents carefully scrutinized. Great care will be taken to see that no message is concealed in the contents of the package. After scrutiny, the contents only will be delivered to the prisoner, whose receipt will be taken.

c. In case of the receipt of a package addressed to a prisoner who has died or escaped, or where for any reason it is impractical to deliver the package to the addressee, the contents will be distributed to the needy prisoners of the same enclosure or war prison barracks. An exception will be made in case of strictly personal articles. These will be forwarded to the Prisoner of War Information Bureau. Wherever possible, however, as where a prisoner has been transferred from one company, enclosure, or war prison barracks to another, packages received in the absence of the addressee will be forwarded to the proper destination. When the contents are not forbidden and cannot be issued to the prisoner on account of illness

or for any other reason, the distribution will be made as far as possible in accordance with the wishes of the addressee. A monthly report will be made to the Prisoner of War Information Bureau of all parcels undelivered to the addressee, showing the name and address of the sender and of the addressee, the reason for nondelivery, and the date and manner of distribution.

d. All written inquiries concerning prisoners of war received by officers will be forwarded to the Prisoner of War Information Bureau for reply.

e. The same facilities of correspondence will be allowed to prisoners of war in confinement as are allowed other prisoners except that they will not be allowed to send out packages.

f. The distribution of collective packages for prisoners of war from or by relief societies or others will be conducted under special directions of the Provost Marshal General.

83. Censorship.—Commanding officers of prisoner of war enclosures and war prison barracks are charged with the duty of censoring the correspondence and examining the mail of prisoners of war in accordance with instructions issued by the War Department on this subject. All military information obtained and correspondence suspected of being in code, cipher, or secret ink will be forwarded to the G-2 of the command, district, or area in which the prisoner of war enclosures or war prison barracks are located.

84. Labor.—*a.* Prisoners of war other than officers will be required to labor for the public service. The labor exacted will not be excessive and will have no direct connection with the operations of the war.

b. Commanding officers of prisoner of war companies will see that all prisoners who are physically fit are at all times available for work. A commissioned officer will at all times be in charge of prisoners when at work.

c. All prisoners will be given one whole day per week for the purpose of rest, washing clothes, bathing, and for work in connection with the interior economy of the company. These days of rest will be Sundays as far as possible. When exigencies of the service require that all or a part of the company perform work on Sunday, the men so working will be given another day of the week for rest.

d. An allocation of pay to improve their position will be allowed prisoners of war for each day's labor for the public service. This will be paid by the Finance Department in exchange tokens or scrip under regulations to be issued by the War Department. The balance will be paid to them on their release after deducting the cost of their maintenance.

e. Prisoners of war may be used in prisoner of war companies as cooks, kitchen police, tailors, cobblers, clerks, or on other duties connected with the interior economy of the company.

f. Prisoners of war will not be employed for personal services of any kind for American officers, nor will they be employed in or about enclosures or war prison barracks except upon regularly authorized and supervised work.

g. Before going to work, prisoners of war will be counted and inspected and upon returning to the enclosure or war prison barracks they will again be counted, inspected and, if necessary, searched. Whenever practicable a third count will be made at unusual hours.

85. Accidents.—A prisoner of war who suffers an accident will be given a certificate signed by a medical officer and the commanding officer of the prisoner of war enclosure or war prison barracks setting forth the circumstances and the consequent effects upon the prisoner.

86. Money in possession.—Prisoners of war will not be permitted to have money in their possession. Money found in the possession of enlisted prisoners of war and money sent them by mail or that they may otherwise acquire will be taken over by the commanding officer of the prisoner of war enclosure or war prison barracks and forwarded to the Prisoner of War Information Bureau. In such cases, receipts in triplicate will be made out. One copy of the receipt will be given the prisoner; one copy verified by the prisoner's initials will be forwarded to the Prisoner of War Information Bureau with the money, the third copy being retained with the company records.

87. Exchanges.—Exchanges will be established in each prisoner of war enclosure and war prison barracks where men may purchase tobacco, toilet articles, and such other supplies as are usually sold in Army exchanges and the sale of which

is approved by the commanding officer. Exchange tokens or scrip will be received by the exchanges in payment for articles purchased by prisoners of war. Articles obtained for sale in exchange will be paid for in cash. The tokens received will be exchanged for cash by the Finance Department upon request of the commanding officer of the prisoner of war enclosure or war prison barracks. All prices will be determined by the commanding officer of the prisoner of war enclosure or war prison barracks, who will have the exchange audited monthly. The profits of the exchange will be expended by the commanding officer for the benefit of the prisoners of war in order to improve their condition as a whole.

88. Language of instructions.—Instructions in the language of the prisoners will be conspicuously posted in all enclosures and war prison barracks for the information and guidance of the prisoners of war.

89. Officer prisoners.—*a.* An officer prisoner of war enclosure or war prison barracks will be established in the zone of the interior and in the theater of operations, to which all officer prisoners of war will be sent for internment.

b. Officer prisoners will be housed in buildings or cantonments. General officers will be given separate rooms. Field officers should be separated from the company grades.

c. Officer prisoners of war will be afforded every opportunity for amusement and exercise consistent with their safety. They will not be required to perform any labor.

d. Currency of a hostile government found in the possession of an officer prisoner of war or sent to him during his internment will be forwarded to the Prisoner of War Information Bureau, receipts being given. All other money found in the possession of an officer prisoner or sent to him during his internment will be turned over to the commanding officer of the prisoner of war enclosure or war prison barracks for credit to the officer's account. The pay allotted an officer prisoner of war by the United States will be credited to the officer's account by the commanding officer of the prisoner of war enclosure or war prison barracks. Disbursements made on the officer's request will be debited to his account and the balance, if any, will be paid him upon his release after deducting the cost of his maintenance.

e. Officer prisoners of war will be allowed to have clothes of their national uniform pattern made for them at their own expense. If practicable the Quartermaster Corps will furnish them with uniforms of their national pattern, or with cloth to be made into such uniforms by tailors attached to the prisoner of war companies.

f. The Quartermaster Corps will furnish the necessary beds and bedding for officer prisoners of war.

g. Officer prisoners of war will be supplied with the same rations as prescribed for United States troops. They may add such articles as they may desire to purchase for their own use.

h. The value of all rations and clothing issued to or for an officer prisoner of war will be deducted from the amount of pay that may be allowed him by the United States.

i. Orderlies for officer prisoners of war will be assigned from prisoner of war companies at the rate of one for every general officer and one to every six other officers. These orderlies will perform all necessary services and attendance for officer prisoners. They will receive an allocation of pay to which the officer prisoners of war may add such amounts from private funds to their credit as they may desire.

j. Cooks for officer prisoners of war will be supplied at the rate of one for each six officers under the same conditions as for orderlies.

k. The same rules concerning correspondence, censorship, and the receipt of packages as apply to enlisted prisoners of war will govern officer prisoners of war.

CHAPTER 8

TRAINING

90. Training.—Members of military police units will receive the training prescribed for peacetime as outlined in part one and in addition will be trained in the following:

a. Defense against chemical warfare.—Knowledge of gas mask drill and actual wearing of mask through gas.

b. Antiaircraft defense.—Individual and collective training in passive defense.

c. Radio instruction.—Radio operators of radio-equipped units will be instructed in the operation of radios.

APPENDIX

GLOSSARY

NOTE.—As the terms given below will be frequently encountered by the military police, their meaning should be thoroughly understood.

1. **Area.**—That territory lying within the boundaries, as prescribed in orders, of a tactical unit or territorial command; for example, army area, corps area, division area. The area of a tactical unit in contact with the enemy extends to the front lines. Divisions exercise military police control over their entire areas, corps as far forward as the rear boundary of divisions, and armies as far forward as the rear boundaries of corps.

2. **Barrier line.**—A line designated in administrative orders for active operations, forward of which vehicles cannot pass until authorized in the priority schedule. The straggler line is frequently designated as a barrier line in order to economize in the use of the military police.

3. **Boundary.**—A line designated in orders as the limit of the area or zone of a tactical or territorial unit.

4. **Circulation map.**—A road map of an area on which the direction of travel and the reservation of specified roads for certain classes of traffic is indicated by the use of arrows and other means. Circulation maps, when necessary, are usually issued as annexes to administrative orders.

5. **Control of movements of individuals.**—The control of movements of individuals, both military and civilian, for the purpose of preventing their moving about without proper authority, thus making it difficult or impossible for spies, deserters, and absentees to travel.

6. **Crime.**—*a.* A *felony* is usually considered a crime for the commission of which the penalty is death or imprisonment in a penitentiary.

b. A *misdemeanor* is an offense less than a felony.

c. *Murder* is the unlawful killing of another with malice aforethought.

d. *Manslaughter* is the unlawful killing of another without malice aforethought.

e. *Rape* is the unlawful carnal knowledge of a woman without her consent.

f. Arson is the unlawful burning of the dwelling house of another person.

g. Burglary is the breaking and entering of the dwelling house of another, during the night, with intent to commit a felony.

h. Larceny is the unlawful taking and carrying away of the personal property of another with intent to deprive that other permanently of his rights therein.

i. Robbery is the unlawful taking of personal property from the person of the owner, or in his presence, by means of actual or threatened violence.

j. Mayhem is the injury of any part of a man's body whereby he is rendered less able, in fighting, either to defend himself or to annoy his adversary.

7. Daylight traffic line.—A line specified in defensive situations, forward of which wheeled traffic is not permitted to pass during the hours of daylight. Designated on operation maps as, — DY —.

8. Detention room.—A room maintained by the military police for the detention of persons whom they have arrested. The windows and doors should be barred to prevent the escape of prisoners.

9. Disciplinary report.—A written report on a prescribed form sent by the military police through the provost marshal to the commanding officer of an offender, giving his name, grade, and company; the nature, time, and place of the offense, and list of witnesses.

10. Distributing point.—As used in division administrative orders, a place where the division representatives of the supply arms and services and the field artillery brigade munitions officer deliver supplies to the field and combat trains of the troops. This term is also used in designating the place of delivery of supplies to corps and army troops.

11. Double banking.—Two columns of troops or vehicles moving abreast in the same direction. This method of moving traffic is not allowed unless specifically authorized in traffic orders. Double banking is the cause of most road blocks.

12. Grid coordinates.—A method of designating the location of a place by giving the numbers of the grid lines passing through the place. Numbered grid lines are overprinted on all military maps.

13. March table.—A table, published as an annex to a field order, which gives the composition of the various columns, their routes, locations on each day, and other details.

14. Night traffic line.—A line specified in defensive situations, forward of which wheel traffic is not permitted to pass during the hours of darkness. Designated on operation maps as, — NT —.

15. No lights line.—A line forward of or beyond which lights on vehicles are prohibited. Designated on operation maps as, — LT —.

16. Prisoner of war.—An enemy soldier who has been captured by our troops; also certain civilians provided for in part two, Basic Field Manual, Volume VII.

17. Prisoner of war collecting point.—A place designated in a division administrative order at which the combat troops are to turn over prisoners of war to the military police. Designated on operation maps as, $\frac{XX}{PW}$.

18. Prisoner of war enclosure.—A stockade to which prisoners of war are evacuated from division collecting points.

19. Prisoner of war company.—When a considerable number of prisoners of war have been received at a central prisoner of war enclosure, they are organized into companies for purposes of administration and control.

20. Railhead.—A point on a railroad, designated in orders, at which supplies for troops are received by rail and from which they are distributed directly or forwarded for later distribution to the troops.

21. Refilling point.—A supply point to which the division train or the trains of the larger groups of nondivisional elements go to draw supplies. A refilling point and a railhead may coincide.

22. Station list.—A list prepared by the adjutant's office giving an up-to-date directory of the location of all elements of the command.

23. Straggler.—A soldier who has become separated from his organization without authority.

24. Straggler line.—A line designated as such in the administrative orders for an operation and to the rear of which

soldiers are not permitted to move without authority. It is patrolled by the military police. Designated on operation maps as, — P —.

25. Straggler collecting point.—A place designated as such in administrative orders and to which all stragglers arrested by the military police are conducted.

26. Stockade.—An enclosure surrounded by a high barbed-wire fence for the guarding of prisoners.

27. Traffic control.—The control of the movement on roads and elsewhere of persons, animals, and vehicles of all kinds.

28. Trains.—In military language the word "trains" refers to the vehicular or pack transportation, including personnel and animals, assigned to an organization for the carrying of supplies.

a. Company trains.—The transportation allotted in Tables of Organization to companies or similar units. Company trains are commanded and controlled by their respective company commanders. They are located in bivouac and moved on the march with their companies. In combat, except in the defense, they are retained in close proximity to their units.

b. Combat trains.—The transportation employed by regiments and smaller units for transporting ammunition and other supplies or equipment required during combat. Combat trains normally remain with their units and accompany them into action.

c. Field trains.—The transportation employed by units for transporting the authorized allowance of baggage, rations, and forage. Unless otherwise specified in orders, field trains accompany their organizations on the march.

d. Service trains.—The service trains of a division supplement the transportation, facilitate the supply, and carry a reserve of stocks for the subordinate units. The service trains comprise—

- (1) Quartermaster regiment.
- (2) Ammunition train.
- (3) Ordnance company (maintenance).
- (4) Engineer train.
- (5) Medical regiment.

29. Travel order.—An official order authorizing an individual to travel by railway train or otherwise.

INDEX

	Paragraph	Page
Absent without leave:		
Arrest of men.....	9 c (5)	8
Organization commanders, reports.....	60 a	30
Absentees, importance of apprehending.....	56	28
Accidents, to prisoners of war.....	85	46
Alarm lists, deserters, and men absent without leave.....	60 b	30
Amusement, policing of privately owned places of.....	9 c (3)	8
Area, definition.....	App.	49
Arrests:		
Authority to make.....	8 a	5
Entering houses to make.....	8 f	5
For trivial offenses.....	8 b	5
For violation of uniform regulations.....	9 c (6)	8
Of civilians in war.....	48	25
Of men absent without leave.....	9 c (5)	8
Of military policeman.....	6 c	4
Of suspicious persons.....	9 a	7
Assistant provost marshals, duties.....	35	20
Authority, abuse.....	15	10
Barracks, war prison.....	67 c	33
Barrier line.....	App.	49
Battalion commanders, duties.....	36	21
Block system, traffic control.....	21 b	12
Boat landings, duties at.....	55	27
Boundary.....	App.	49
Camp followers.....	46	25
Cards, identity, for investigators.....	64	32
Censorship, prisoners of war.....	83	45
Charges, preferring.....	8 h	6
Civil jurisdiction on military posts.....	10	9
Civil police, to assist in control of circulation.....	43, 45	23, 24
Civilians:		
Arrest of in war.....	48	25
Plan for control.....	45, App.	24, 49
Circulation:		
Civilians, control.....	45, 48, App.	24, 25, 49
Definition.....	41	23
Map.....	App.	49
Object of controlling.....	42	23
Plan for control.....	44	23
Responsibility of military police.....	43	23
Collecting points, division.....	67 a	33
Company commanders, duties.....	37	21
Company, prisoner of war, definition.....	App.	51

INDEX

	Paragraph	Page
Confinement of prisoners of war, places of	67	33
Control of movements of individuals	App.	49
Cooperation with local police	9 c (1)	7
Correspondence, censorship of prisoners' of war	71 e, 82	35, 44
Correspondents	46	24
Crime	App.	49
Criminal investigation:		
Identity cards	64	32
Organizations:		
Companies	61	31
Distribution of personnel	62 d	31
Duties	62 c	31
Function	62 a	31
Operation	62 b	31
Procedure	63	32
Report	65	32
Daylight traffic line	App.	50
Death and burial reports, prisoner of war	72 h	36
Death, violent, report of, prisoner of war	72 i	37
Definition of terms	App.	49
Detachments	2	1
Detention room	App.	50
Disciplinary action in traffic control	24	14
Disciplinary reports	8 h, App.	6, 50
Distributing point	App.	50
Division collecting point, prisoners of war	67 a	33
Double banking	App.	50
Doubling of traffic	23 n	13
Effects of prisoners	8 g	6
Employment, prisoner of war companies	78 c	39
Enclosures, prisoner of war:		
Definition	App.	51
Establishment	67 b	33
Guards	77 b	38
Specifications	77 a	38
Equipment, for prisoner of war	79 j	40
Escort for prisoner of war companies	78 e	39
Evacuation of prisoners of war	76	38
Examination of prisoners of war	70	34
Exchanges, prisoner of war	87	46
Felonies and crime	8 c, App.	5, 49
Force, use of in making arrests	8 e	5
Grid coordinates	App.	50
Hotels, conditions under which military police may enter	9 c (4)	8
Houses, entering to make arrests	8 f	5
Identity cards, for investigators	64	32
Importance of military police service	1	1
Individual record card, prisoner of war	72 c	36

INDEX

	Paragraph	Page
Information Bureau, Prisoner of War.....	71	34
Initial information blank, prisoner of war.....	72 <i>b</i>	35
Inspections of military police quarters.....	12	9
Interior guards in relation to military police.....	9 <i>a</i>	7
Inventory of personal effects, prisoner of war.....	72	35
Jurisdiction, civil, on military posts.....	10	9
Labor, prisoner of war.....	84	45
Manner of addressing officers.....	17	10
Map of city or vicinity for military policemen.....	9 <i>c</i> (7)	9
March discipline.....	52	26
March table.....	App.	51
Military police service, importance.....	1	1
Money in possession, prisoner of war.....	86	46
Movement by train.....	53	26
Night traffic line.....	App.	51
No lights line.....	App.	51
Offenses against the United States.....	8 <i>d</i>	5
"Off limits".....	9 <i>c</i> (4)	8
Officers, prisoner of war.....	87	46
Order:		
During combat.....	40	22
Maintenance.....	9	7
Organization:		
Military police in war.....	30	17
Prisoner of war companies.....	78 <i>a</i>	38
Provost marshal.....	3	2
Units and detachments.....	2	1
Packages for prisoners of war.....	82 <i>b, c, f</i>	44, 45
Pay accounts, prisoner of war.....	72 <i>g</i>	36
Personal effects, prisoners of war.....	73	37
Personnel, distribution of, criminal investigation companies.....	62 <i>d</i>	31
Photographers.....	46	24
Places of confinement, prisoners of war.....	67	33
Point system, traffic control.....	21 <i>a</i>	12
Police regulations, local, enforcement.....	9	7
Preferring charges.....	8 <i>h</i>	6
Presents, forbidden to military police.....	16	10
Prison barracks, war.....	67 <i>c</i>	33
Prisoners:		
Ill treatment.....	8 <i>i</i>	6
Searching.....	8 <i>g</i>	6
Prisoners of war:		
Accidents.....	85	46
Accounts, pay.....	72 <i>g</i>	36
Assignment to companies.....	78 <i>b</i>	38
Censorship.....	83	45
Collecting point.....	App.	51
Correspondence.....	82	44

INDEX

Prisoners of war—Continued.

	Paragraph	Page
Companies:		
Employment.....	78 c	39
Escort for.....	78 e	39
Organization.....	78 a	38
Requisitions for.....	78 d	39
Company, definition.....	App.	51
Contacts, authorized.....	75	37
Definition.....	App.	51
Enclosures:		
Definition.....	App.	59
Entering.....	69	34
Guards.....	77 b	38
Specifications.....	77 a	38
Evacuation.....	76	38
Examination.....	70	34
Exchanges.....	87	46
Discipline.....	81	42
Death and burial reports.....	72 h	36
Field reports.....	72 a	35
Individual equipment.....	79 f	40
Information Bureau.....	71	34
Initial information blank.....	72 b	35
Labor.....	84	45
Money in possession.....	86	46
Officer.....	89	47
Packages for.....	82 b, c, f	44, 45
Personal effects.....	73	37
Preparations for.....	40 c	22
Record card, individual.....	72 c	36
Reports.....	72	35
Roster of company or detachment.....	72 f	36
Sanitation.....	80	41
Strength reports.....	72 f	37
Supervision.....	68	33
Supplies.....	79	39
Treatment.....	74	37
Uniforms.....	79	39
Welfare work among.....	75	37
Provost marshal:		
Designation.....	3	2
Of tactical and territorial commands.....	33	19
Of units.....	30 b	17
Of zone of the interior and communications zone.....	34	20
Weekly reports of.....	60 b	30
Provost marshal general.....	30 a, 31	17, 18
Provost marshal general, theater of operations.....	32	18
Punishment:		
Military police not to inflict.....	8 i	6
Not a duty of military police.....	15	10

INDEX

	Paragraph	Page
Quarters and rations	13	9
Railhead	App.	51
Railway stations, duties at	55	27
Record card, individual, prisoner of war	72 c	36
Refilling point	App.	51
Regulations:		
Military policemen to be furnished copies	17 c	10
Uniform, enforcement	9 c (6)	8
Reports:		
Disciplinary	8 h	6
Of investigation	65	32
Of organization commanders	60 a	30
Of prisoners of war:		
Death and burial	72 h	36
Field	72 a	35
Individual record card	72 c	36
Initial information blank	72 b	35
Inventory of personal effects	72 e	36
Pay accounts	72 g	36
Roster of company or detachment	72 f	36
Strength	72 j	37
Violent death	72 i	37
Weekly, of casualties and changes	72 d	36
Of provost marshal:		
Daily, of stragglers	60 b (2)	30
Weekly	60 b (1)	30
Requisitions for prisoner of war companies	78 d	39
Roster, prisoner of war company or detachment	72 f	36
Rules of the road	23	12
Sanitation, prisoner of war	80	41
Signals, traffic control	25	15
Spies	47	25
Station list	App.	51
Status of units and military police personnel	6	3
Stockade	App.	52
Stragglers:		
Collecting point	App.	52
Daily reports of number	60 b (2)	30
Definition	App.	56
From moving columns	53 b	26
Left behind by departing units	51 a (2)	26
Line	App.	51
Lines, posts and patrols	57	28
Posts, duties	58	29
Returned to organizations	59	29
Supervision by officers of military police duty	14	10
Supplies for prisoners of war	79	39
System of traffic control	21	12
Theater of operations, duties in	38 a	21

INDEX

	Paragraph	Page
Traffic control:		
Daylight line.....	App.	50
Definition.....	18, App.	11, 52
Disciplinary action.....	24	14
Duties of military police.....	20	11
Night line.....	App.	51
No lights line.....	App.	51
Object.....	19	11
Position of military policeman controlling.....	22	12
Rules of the road.....	23	12
Signals.....	25	15
System.....	21	12
Training:		
Additional for war.....	90	48
Basic.....	27	15
Responsibility.....	26	15
Special.....	28	15
Trains:		
Definition:		
Combat.....	App.	52
Company.....	App.	52
Field.....	App.	52
Service.....	App.	52
Military police duties.....	54	26
Travel order.....	App.	52
Trivial offenses, arrests for.....	8 b	5
Troop movements:		
Distribution of military police.....	53	26
Duties of military police:		
At boat landings.....	55	27
At railway stations.....	55	27
On trains.....	54	26
Information.....	49	25
Leaving area.....	51	25
March discipline.....	52	26
Prior to arrival in new area.....	50	25
Uniform regulations.....	9 c (6)	8
Uniforms for prisoners of war.....	79	39
Units and detachments.....	2	1
Vagrants.....	47	25
War prison barracks.....	67 c	33
Warrant, from civil authority to enter private dwelling.....	8 f	5
Welfare work among prisoners of war.....	75	37
Wills of prisoners of war, custody.....	71 f	35
Zone of the interior, duties in.....	38 b	21



Stanford University Libraries



3 6105 122 871 051

